

# Our Senators in Congress.

By some means, not necessary to explain, the straight out and manly letters sent by our two true-hearted Senators in Congress to Gov. Blair found their way into the public press and then to Washington. They were read in the Senate by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, for the purpose of showing, what every Michigan Republican was gratified to hear, though no one had any doubt where they stood, that they were opposed to any new compromise with slavery, and especially to that which Virginia attempted to secure through the "Fence Conference."

When Mr. Powell had proved to his entire satisfaction that Mr. Chandler and Gov. Blair still adhered to the principles of the Republican party, the following discussion ensued, by which it will be seen that Mr. Chandler frankly pleads guilty to the heinous offense:

Mr. Chandler.—The Senator from Kentucky has read what purports to be a short note that I sent the other day to the Governor of Michigan. Whether it is a correct copy or not, I cannot say; I kept no copy of it, nor do I care.

Mr. Powell.—If the Senator will allow me one word, I will state to the Senate that, when I received this paper, yesterday.

Mr. Chandler.—I was about to state that.

Mr. Powell.—I asked both the Senators if the letters were right. They told me they kept no copies, but they believed they were substantially so.

Mr. Chandler.—I was going to say that. Now, sir, I desire to answer the Senator from Kentucky, and to set my self right on this question.—(my position from the first has been well known upon this question, and upon most others)—but, at the earnest solicitation of the Senator from Maine, who has charge of this bill, I will forego the response which I intended to make, and which I shall make to the Senator from Kentucky, for the present, for the purpose of going on and disposing of the army appropriation bill. At another day I propose to give my views more at large upon the compromise measures, that the Senator from Kentucky seems so anxious to take up at this time. I am as anxious as he is to go into this discussion. It is a question that ought to be discussed. It is a question in which the people of Michigan take a deep interest. They are opposed to all compromises; they do not believe that any compromise is necessary; nor do I. They are prepared to stand by the Constitution of the United States as it is; to stand by the Government as it is; to stand by it to the blood, if necessary.

The Slave Democracy are heartily welcome to all the capital they can make in Michigan, out of the firm and mainly opposition of our distinguished Senators to any more humiliating concessions to the spirit of slavery. We hope they will keep the fact before the people from this time forward.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

The "Crittenden" Deception.

Petitions for the so-called "Crittenden Compromise," are being presented to Congress with fabulous numbers of signatures to them—one from Massachusetts claiming to have over 28,000 names. The real character of one of these papers, said to contain the names of 10,000 citizens of Cincinnati, was recently exposed by showing that not more than one-third of the names stated were on it.

It is well known that this scheme for protecting and extending slavery, so far as the Territories are concerned, is substantially the Breckinridge Platform, was concocted into its present shape by Mr. Breckinridge and his friends, and given to Mr. Crittenden to present in order that it might be dubbed a "Compromise" and have the benefit of his personal influence and be the more acceptable to old Whigs and Americans. To call it the "Breckinridge Platform," and demand that Americans should give up the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws, the Republicans abandon the Chicago Platform, Douglas Democrats repudiate "Popular Sovereignty," and all unite to put in the Constitution what the people, by a majority of nearly three million votes, had just refused to have enacted by Congress, was a job which the plotters did not feel themselves adequate to perform. So the real authors of the scheme temporarily retired from view in that particular connection, and devoted themselves to getting up secessions among the Southern States, seizing property and by other modes goading the Southern people on to the acts of desperation now employed to menace the North into submission to their pretended "compromise." The whole thing looks like a deep-laid plot to extort from the North new guarantees for slavery, in which Mr. Crittenden's honored name is only used as a blind to decoy real friends of the Union into slavery protection and extension.

Let the real authors of this plan be once known, and its true character and design understood, and we do not believe it would receive as many supporters as it did at the late election under the more honest title of the "Breckinridge Platform."—*Daily Blade.*

A PARTING KICK.—The Cleveland Plaindealer, a Locofoco paper, the editor of which was turned out of the Cleveland Postoffice by Mr. Buchanan, said last Saturday:

"This is the last day of the last week of the last year of this doomed, d—d, and demented administration. The time prayed for by the people, so long desired by priests, prophets and printers, has come; and that supercilious piece of superannuated treachery, which for the last four years has presided over and misdirected the political affairs of this once great country, subsides to the shades of Westland. *Lena Doe!*

"He leaves a name and fame for after times, linked with no virtue and a thousand crimes."

"Of the new Administration we have not much to hope, but this we know—we cannot fail to be an improvement on the last."

# THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOVAGIAC.

Thursday Morning, March 14, 1861.

Republican Judicial Ticket.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,

**RANDOLPH MANNING.**

The Homestead Law.

We publish in another column the Homestead law which has passed both branches of our legislature. It donates to the actual settler 80 acres instead of 40 acres, as under the old law. It also throws around the State new and, as we think, very complete safeguards against imposition and spoliation. The concluding section is one that experience shows was demanded, and will be of positive use to the State in enabling it through its donations, to sell its remaining lands, at the same time that it will accommodate settlers who want a larger farm than 80 acres would give them. It will also be noticed that drainage, is, as it should be, indispensable to acquire title from the State.

The Spring Elections.

We sincerely hope the Republicans of every township in the County are preparing for the spring elections. You must not become so much engaged with the exciting topics of the day as to overlook the important results to flow from the April elections in this State. The time of Registration is approaching, and every man should be ready and prepared to attend to his duty and to assist his neighbors also. We all know the very great importance of having control of the affairs of the towns and County, as well as the State and nation. Every success, no matter how small, encourages and inspires us, while the contrary disheartens and weakens. We urge upon every Republican to immediately set himself at work to secure a victory as signal as that of last fall. Our chosen standard bearer, Honest Abraham Lincoln, a Patriot, a man who loves his country and who will maintain its Liberties and its Constitution, inviolate, has just taken the Presidential Chair, and every vote cast for Republican principles and Republican candidates, will strengthen and encourage him in the performance of his high and holy mission. On the contrary, every vote cast for a Democratic candidate, will be a curse upon his high and holy purposes and policy, and a direct encouragement of the proslavery compromise and concession schemes of the disunionists and traitors of the South. They are all Democrats, and have attempted to dissolve the Union because the Democracy have been stricken down and defeated, and every Democratic victory or gain in the North is a victory and gain over the principles of Human Liberty, the Union, and the Integrity of the Constitution. Rally then as one man, and let the Ideas of April record that the freemen of Cass County are more than ever allied and devoted to the liberty and honor of their country.

Scott and Twigg.

The treachery of Brigadier General David E. Twigg, and the surrender of the public property in Texas, into the hands of the secessionists, reminds us again of the debt which the country owes to the loyalty and firmness of Gen. Scott. Gen. Twigg, after Scott and Wool, is the highest officer in the American Army. But a few years would have elapsed, his life being spared, before the observation of the law of seniority, he would have stepped into the Lieut. General's place. Time begins to press heavily upon Gen. Scott's head, and in the natural course of events hardly a decade can go by before he will take his place in history as one of the benefactors of his race. Gen. Wool is considerably the senior of Twigg, and in all human probability would have made way, by death, for his promotion. But two lives, and those of feeble tenure, between the traitor and the command he covets. It is fortunate that he showed his true colors and marched off before he had power to debauch the Army under his orders. It is doubly fortunate that he was not at this time in the place of the old Roman who has saved the Republic.

Two New Senators to be Elected.

The acceptance of Cabinet positions by Gov. Chase, of Ohio, and Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, leaves two Republican vacancies in the Senate. The Legislatures of both States are in session, and the successors of the above gentleman will be selected at once. So far as we can judge, the leading candidate in Pennsylvania is Hon. Marton McMichael, of the Philadelphia North American, and in Ohio, Hon. John Sherman. The new Senators, if the selected senators shall stay out, will stand 20 Republicans to 20 Democrats.

Liquor Law Passed.

The bill amending the Liquor Law so as to prohibit the sale of Beer and Cider, has passed both Houses of the Michigan Legislature.

# The Inauguration Ball.

The inauguration ball was a great success. The room was lined with white and pink shints, and lighted with three large and costly chandeliers. Brackets surrounded the entire room. There were three carpeted terraces of steps surrounding the entire apartment, for the convenience of lookers on. The guests began to assemble by 9 p. m. The room gradually filled, and by 10 o'clock between two and three thousand persons, comprising the elite of Washington city, were assembled. The dancing commenced at about ten. It was nearly 11 before President Lincoln arrived. As he entered the band played "Hail to the Chief." He came in leaning on the arm of Maj. Berrett and the marshal of the district. Mrs. Lincoln was escorted by Senator Douglas, whose empressment and manner was much noticed. Mrs. Lincoln was superbly dressed in a blue silk, trimmed with point d'Alencon lace, and wore a blue ostrich feather in her hair, which was exceedingly becoming. The President and his attendants promenaded to and fro through the room several times, bowing to the right and left in response to the innumerable salutations. He proceeded finally to the dais at the east end of the room, where were General Scott, Mr. Seward, and Senator Cameron, with many officers of the army and navy, with other gentlemen and ladies of distinction. Many introductions took place at this time, after which the dancing was resumed in all parts of the hall. The supper room was separated from it by movable screens. The supper was served at midnight. The crowd of hungry people was of course tremendous, for the viands were excellent and abundant. After the supper President Lincoln resumed his place on the dais, and held an impromptu reception, during which many of the guests volunteered to introduce themselves. Among others was a lady from Tennessee, who said to Mr. Lincoln, "We in our state like you, and if all knew you as well as I do, would like you better." Mr. Lincoln replied, "I hope you will not like me less, the better you know me."

Among the ladies who attracted particular attention was Mrs. Smith of New York, who wore a magnificent tiara and necklace of diamonds; Mrs. Baker, the wife of Col. Baker of Springfield, Illinois; Miss Bean, of New York, and Miss Cameron, the daughter of Senator Cameron, Pa.

A State Board of Agriculture.

I have just received a number of the Detroit Tribune, containing the bill, as it passed the Senate, reorganizing the Michigan State Agricultural College, by placing it in the hands of a State Board of Agriculture, consisting of six members, with the Governor of the State, and the President of the College as ex-officio members. The members of this Board, hereafter chosen, hold their offices for six years; two of whom are to be appointed by the Governor, by the consent of the Senate, biennially, from candidates nominated by the Agricultural Societies of the State; each Society to nominate one candidate. This Board are to appoint the College faculty, and have control of the entire interests of the institution. The first Board, as constituted by the Bill, is composed of the following persons:—David Carpenter, of Lenawee; Justus Gage, of Cass; Philo Parson, of Wayne; Hezekiah G. Wells, of Kalamazoo; George W. Germain, of Ionia; Charles Rich, of Lapeer. This Board is to meet quarterly at the College, and at such other times and places as they may choose, in the discharge of their duties.

The following remarks from the correspondent of the Tribune, expresses our view of this measure. Q. E. D.

"It is a good measure, and will, it is hoped, place the Agricultural College in a more successful and permanently useful career. Great credit is due Mr. Butterfield of the Senate, and Mr. Childs of the House, chairmen of the Committees of the two Houses, for their laborious efforts to perfect a bill which will make the College what it was designed to be, and hence, merit and receive the encouragement and support of the agriculturists of the State. If the farmers of Michigan give their encouragement to the College it is thought that it can and will become a self-sustaining institution within the next two years. I hope they will do it."

Look at Both Sides.

One source of objection to Mr. Lincoln's policy is, that enforcing the laws and upholding the Constitution will destroy the Union. Will a disregard of the law, and a surrender of the Constitution to the seceders, save the Union? But it is further contended that the latter course will avert civil war. It will do nothing of the kind. A war of boundaries, of the navigation of the Mississippi, of the coasting trade, of fugitive slaves, of foreign policy, would be just as certain to intervene as day is to succeed night, if a dissolution of the Union eventuates. The only safe way is the right way—to uphold the Constitution and enforce the laws. If any one is hurt in doing this, it will be some rebel and law-breaker, for the punishment of whom laws are made.—*Det. Adv.*

# Miscellaneous Items.

Navigation is open on the Mississippi as far up as the Rock Island bridge.

There are now nine Cardinal's hats vacant in the Sacred College at Rome.

Ulcus cases have broken out in a British vessel of war, built of green timber.

There is a house in Paris which sells annually half a million pairs of wooden shoes.

Near St. Paul, Minn., on the 5th inst., six horses were frozen to death in one stable.

A bill for the suppression of fortune telling has just passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

The city of Buffalo has authorized its Fire Marshal to procure two steam fire engines.

Oil has been discovered in Kansas, and preparations are making for extensive operations in that line.

Prof. Wise, of aeronaut fame, is at present engaged in selling apples and candy at the corner of Jefferson and Third street.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

A Mrs. Millington is under arrest at Selma, Ala., for whipping a female slave to death. She is the wife of the Superintendent of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, and an English woman.

When Yancey bade farewell to the rebel convention in Alabama, he said it was his "last speech." But he is probably mistaken. Men of his stamp ordinarily make their "last speech" on the drop.

A new fashion in ladies' stockings has come out in England. They are of woolen or cotton, but are parti-colored, as red and white, red and black, mauve and gray. When harmonizing in color with the dress, the effect is said to be very pretty.

Some twenty-eight or thirty years ago Hon. Horatio King, the present Postmaster General, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the prospective Vice President, were engaged in publishing a weekly newspaper in the small and obscure village of Paris, on the little Androsoggin River, Oxford County, away down in Maine.

The Harris County Enterprise (Ga.) gives a shocking account of the public burning of a negro there on Monday week. He had been accused of an outrage upon a white woman, and was taken from the jail where he awaited trial, and was chained to a tree and burned, protesting his innocence to the last.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: I am able to say, authoritatively, that it is not true that Mr. Lincoln came from Harrisburg to this city in disguise. On the contrary, he came in his usual citizen dress, unaccompanied by any one except Col. Lamont, who is one of his suite.

Mr. Van Wyck is still suffering from the effect of the injury received last week. Unable to call on Mr. Lincoln, he recently sent him the following note: "To Hon. A. Lincoln: C. H. Van Wyck greets you. Just now the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." Mr. Lincoln returned his best wishes and regards to him.

The Philadelphia Press, in alluding to the movement of Mr. Lincoln in passing through Baltimore, states that when "Mr. Buchanan left Lancaster, four years ago, he was threatened by the rowdies of Baltimore with personal violence, in any number of anonymous letters, and it made such an impression on him that, in company with a few friends, he took a private carriage, leaving his escort and a dinner that had been prepared for him behind. There were no newspaper charges of cowardice against him, although animadversions without number were uttered in private circles."

The Real Grievances of the Slave Holders.

1. The prospective development of a Republican party among the non-slaveholding whites of the South, who form nineteen-twentieths of the white population. This is the great grievance.

2. The loss of sixty years' monopoly of the Government, its military and civil offices—a loss that leaves much idle gentility at the South without resource.

3. The loss of prestige and power by the old political parties, and their humiliated leaders—a terrible grievance both at the South and North.

4. The humiliation of that insolent arrogance which is the legitimate fruit of slave holding. This is a second great grievance.

5. Blind and growing jealousies of the prosperity of the North.

No botching compromises will remove these, the true grievances. The complete triumph or the complete overthrow of Republican principles is the only remedy. The latter is impossible.

FORT SUMTER SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

—Maj. Anderson, the telegraph announces, has notified the War Department that he has rations for only fifteen days longer. It is also said that Gen. Scott advises the evacuation of the Fort.

# The Suffering in Kansas.

We have been requested by a gentleman of this village to give place to the following letters, written by residents of southern Kansas, to relatives in Van Buren County, where the writers formerly lived. The gentleman who requests their publication informs us that he has been acquainted with the writers from childhood, and can vouch for them as high-minded, honorable persons, whose word is to be relied upon. Of course we cannot say as to the truth of the charges contained in the letters, but that there is actual and severe suffering in Kansas, we have no doubt. That some unworthy persons have received aid is no doubt true; but this should not debar our citizens from helping those who are really suffering. It should also be remembered that the drought did not extend to all parts of Kansas, and that while in the section from which these letters were written there may be plenty, the citizens of other portions may be starving. Still it will do no harm for our readers to investigate the matter before bestowing any more charity where, it is claimed, it is not needed.

Starring (?) Kansas.

NEOSHO FALLS, Feb. 8, 1861.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON, Esq.,

Keeler, Van Buren County Mich.

RESPECTED PARENTS:—We have all here, and have plenty to eat; have neither decreased nor diminished to prospect of either; had some cold weather for the climate for the past two weeks, with three inches of snow; but the sun shines pleasantly to-day.

I was at the Falls on Thursday; the day for distributing provisions sent from the north to the starving! of Kansas. The aid that has been sent here may have done good, but my opinion is, it has done more hurt for Kansas than it has done good. Most all improvements here, so far as I know, have stopped; people depend on this aid for a living. We can't raise rails for less than a dollar a hundred, and other labor at equally exorbitant prices. People here can live without work and at the same time are receiving aid from the States. I saw persons get meal that are worth from two to three thousand dollars! and others that spend more for whiskey and frolicking in one day than it would cost for a week's provisions. Others that I never saw or heard of doing a day's work—and probably never will as long as there are folks enough to give them aid—received from the supplies; not one of whom but they were able to work and get their living if they would; but in place of working they lay lounging, or leading in the Store or Grog shops and then ask the laboring people of the North to aid them. Some were quarrelling because some others got more than they did; one would say, the others did not need it; others that it was a general fund and they had as much right to it as anybody else. I went away and left them quarrelling over the spoils of the hard earnings from some generous persons of the States. Money is worth from 20 to 25 cents per annum. Flour is worth \$2 and \$4 per 100 lbs. Corn \$1 per bushel; butter 15 cts. per lb.; Groceries and Dry Goods are as cheap as in Michigan.

Yours Truly, AARON S. HATHAWAY.

DEAR PARENTS,—BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—

We see it announced in the papers that Kansas is admitted into the Union—therefore we now reside in a State. It has been pretty cold here this winter. We have two hundred and seven acres of land paid for, have a span of colts; three milk cows; four heifers and two calves. I have sold 40 pounds of butter. We have plenty of good pork and plenty of corn, dried pumpkin, grapes, &c. &c. We have some of the best pumpkins for pies I ever saw; far better than your pumpkins in Michigan. I enclose you some seed, which you must plant on good mellow ground; this variety was introduced here from one of the foreign countries.

Affectionately, Your Daughter,

ALIZINA R. HATHAWAY.

The Southern Confederacy.

The Congress of the Southern Confederacy, at Montgomery, Alabama, has now been in session several weeks. It has adopted the Constitution of the United States as its basis of action, and its notable President, Jeff. Davis, one of the present Senators of the United States, has appointed its Cabinet Ministers, and has sent one envoy in the person of the notorious Yancey, to England. There are some remarkable things pertaining to this Convention. Its members were not elected by the people, and are not responsible to the people for their acts. They are governing without the consent of the governed, and already rumors of popular discontent are being heard throughout the entire South; in particular, South Carolina repudiates, in a measure, the acts of the Montgomery Congress. Several of the leading papers in the Cotton States are denouncing the action of that Congress in the strongest terms of dissatisfaction, and the people do not yet recognize the acts of that body binding on them. The Oligarchs at Montgomery have not, and do not propose to submit to the people for their ratification, any of their acts. There is no community of feeling at the South in regard to the usurping acts of the Montgomery Congress. Facts go to show that the Montgomery scheme will result in an early failure. The people will probably dissolve it on account of their decided opposition to taxation and military levies, to carry out its purposes.

THE PELICAN FLAG REFUTATED.

The Louisiana Legislature, on the 13th inst., discarded the Pelican flag, the bird being pronounced "ungainly in sight, filthy in habit and cowardly in nature."

OIL IN CALIFORNIA.—The Petaluma Argus states that some officers of the United States army have discovered an oil spring in Medocino county, which rendered thirty gallons of oil per day.

It is a curious circumstance that during the three hundred and fifty years the Palace of the Tuilleries has been a royal dwelling, no French sovereign has died within its walls.

# The Homestead Law.

An act to amend an act to provide for the settlement and drainage of the swamp lands by actual settlers, being act No. 229 of the session laws of 1859.

SECTION 1. That the People of the State of Michigan enact, that the Commissioner of the Land Office is hereby required to issue a certificate of purchase to every settler or occupant of the Swamp Lands belonging to this State in the proper legal subdivision, for eighty acres of said land, whenever it shall be made to appear to said Commissioner that such settler or occupant has actually resided upon such eighty acres of land for the period of five continuous years, and that he has also drained the same as far as to comply with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved Sept. 28, 1850, by which said lands were conveyed to this State.

SEC. 2. That section four of said act be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. And it is further provided, that the license for settlement granted under this act, shall contain a clause which shall expressly provide that the settler or occupant shall, within three months after the date of said license, file with the Commissioner of the Land Office, a certificate from the Supervisor of the township in which the land is located, together with the affidavit of said settler, that he is in the actual possession and occupancy of such land, and said license shall also contain a clause providing that the settler or occupant shall not be authorized to cut, take and carry away any pine, oak or other valuable timber, unless he be to clear the land for cultivation, and their duty as such as may be necessary to improve the same, and for a violation of either of these provisions, he or they shall be liable to all the forfeitures, penalties and liabilities of a trespasser upon State lands as now is or may hereafter be provided by law. And it is further provided, that such settler shall not file his certificate and oath of settlement, and occupancy as above provided, or if evidence of such residence, upon said land, is furnished to the Commissioner of the State Land Office, that the class above mentioned to prevent waste of said land, has been violated, then his claim shall be deemed as void, and the Commissioner of the State Land Office shall, from and after said time, sell said lands, the same as other swamp lands, and the provision shall be inserted in the license for said land.

SEC. 3. That two sections be added to said act, section five and section six, to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Any occupant under such license may at any time pay for said land the minimum price fixed by law for the swamp lands, and receive from the Commissioner a certificate entitling him or her legal representatives to a patent for the same from the State, in the same manner as though the said land had not been settled.

SEC. 6. Such settler or occupant may take any fractional legal subdivision of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty acres, by paying for all or over eighty acres, the minimum price for swamp lands fixed by law for such excess. He may also take an additional adjoining legal subdivision of eighty acres or less, by paying one quarter of the purchase money down, according to the provisions of an act entitled an act to provide for the sale of the swamp lands and the reclamation thereof, approved February 14, 1858, and the act amendatory thereto, approved February 14th, 1859, for the sale of swamp lands and reclamation thereof.

U. S. Senate.—Extra Session.

SENATE.—Mr. Dixon's resolution that the usual number of the President's Inaugural be printed was adopted.

Mr. Foster offered the following:

Whereas, Mr. Wigfall, now Senator of the United States, from Texas, has declared in debate that he is a foreigner and owes no allegiance to this Government, but another State and foreign Government, therefore,

Resolved, That he be expelled from this body.

Mr. Foster, not seeing Mr. Wigfall in his seat, would let the resolution lie over for the present.

Mr. Clingman moved to amend Mr. Foster's resolution by striking out all after the word "whereas," and insert:

"It is understood that the State of Texas has seceded from the Union, and is no longer one of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That Texas is not entitled to be represented in this body."

Mr. Right, presented a list of the Standing Committees, which had been previously agreed upon by both parties. On his motion the list was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider and report what additional arrangements and regulations are necessary to preserve order in the galleries of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate referred to the Committee on the Judiciary the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Mason, that there be paid out of the contingent fund such actual cost as shall be incurred pursuant to law, by Silas Carlton and those associated with him in prosecutions in civil suits now pending in the Circuit Court of Massachusetts against them, founded on their acts in executing a process of the Senate against a certain F. B. Sanborn of that State.

On motion of Mr. Sumner certain papers in the same case were similarly referred.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, when the doors were opened.

On motion of Mr. Hale, 2,000 extra copies of the act amendatory of the Patent Office laws were ordered to be printed, it being, he said, a very important law, and frequent applications being made for it.

There being no public business to transact, several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn but they were rejected, the majority being willing to wait some time for executive communications. After waiting some time, no communication being sent in, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

New Senate Committees.

After years of insulting proscription, the Republican Senators have at length, thanks to Secession, obtained a fair representation in the Committees of the United States Senate. The following is announced as the list of Chairmen:

Foreign Relations, Mr. Sumner; Finance, Mr. Fessenden; Commerce, Mr. Chandler; Military Affairs, Mr. Wilson; Naval Affairs, Mr. Hale; Judiciary, Mr. Trumbull; Post Office, Mr. Collamer; Public Lands, Mr. Harlan; Private Land Claims, Mr. Harris; Indian Affairs, Mr. Doolittle; Pensions, Mr. Foster; Revolutionary Claims, Mr. King; Claims, Mr. Clark; District of Columbia, Mr. Grimes; Patents, Mr. Simmons; Public Buildings, Mr. Foot; Territories, Mr. Wade; Senate Expenses, Mr. Dixon; Printing, Mr. Anthony; Enrolled Bills, Mr. Bingham; Engrossed Bills, Mr. Baker.

There have been but twenty-five resignations of officers in the army since the secession fever commenced.

In the navy, the resignations number fifty-six, of which, however, twenty-four were only subordinate, whose places are easily filled up.

# From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.

The debate in the Senate between Messrs. Chapman and Douglas was quite lengthy to-day.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Douglas said he did not desire it to be inferred that he sympathized with the administration, or in any contingency he and the President would be associated, for he expected to oppose his administration on those great principles which separated parties in former times. But on questions as to the preservation of the Union by peaceful means, and the settlement of the slavery question by amendments to the Constitution, if he understood the President's meaning, he was with him.

Andrew Johnson says publicly he wants nothing more to go to Tennessee upon than Mr. Corwin's joint resolution.

The feeling among the diplomatists is that the Inaugural will be very acceptable to the European powers.

Douglas to-day "The Inaugural" shows that Lincoln has nerve to say what is right, platform or no platform. I defend the Inaugural, believing it an emanation from the brain and heart of a patriot."

Douglas strongly favors the appointment of Mr. Crittenden to the Supreme Bench.

N. B. Judd, of Chicago, is nominated minister to Berlin, and H. N. Krimm Secretary of Legation to the same post.

John A. Kasson of Ohio, is nominated First Assistant Postmaster General.

No nomination is yet made of a successor to Gen. Twiggs. The President has Major Anderson under consideration, but the probabilities favor Col. Sumner.

Carl Schurz will doubtless have the Sardinian mission. Baringame, the only other applicant will withdraw in his favor.

Mr. Clapp of the Buffalo Express, is to have the Buffalo Post-office.

The Republican Senators contemplate holding a caucus, to agree on new officers for that body.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The War Department to-day received letters from Major Anderson dated the 4th, but they contained nothing of special importance. The most friendly feelings exist between him and the South Carolina authorities. Postal facilities are still open to him and privileges of marketing to a limited extent continue.

John A. Jones, of Ill., was to-day appointed Superintendent of Statistics, vice H. C. McLaughlin.

Numerous visitors were at the different Departments this morning, and many applications for office were filed.

The new Cabinet held their first meeting to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Mr. Hallaway, editor of a paper in Indiana, is strongly pressed by Secretary Smith, as Commissioner of Patents.